Table 6. Incidence rates¹ of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses by industry and selected case types, 1998

## Alaska

Industry <sup>2</sup>			lr	ijuries an	d Illnesse	es	Injuries			
	SIC code <sup>3</sup>	1998 Annual average employ- ment <sup>4</sup> (000's)	Total cases	Lost workday cases		Cases		Lost workday cases		Cases
				Total⁵	With days away from work <sup>6</sup>	without lost work- days	Total cases	Total <sup>5</sup>	With days away from work <sup>6</sup>	without lost work- days
All Industries including State and local government <sup>7</sup>		249.7	7.4	3.6	3.2	3.8	6.9	3.4	3.0	3.5
Private Industry <sup>7</sup>		198.8	7.8	3.9	3.4	3.9	7.2	3.6	3.2	3.6
Mining <sup>8</sup>		10.4	3.2	0.9	0.7	2.3	3.0	0.9	0.7	2.1
Metal mining <sup>8</sup> Lead and zinc ores <sup>8</sup> Gold and silver ores <sup>8</sup> Oil and gas extraction Crude petroleum and natural gas Oil and gas field services	10 103 104 13 131 138	1.3  0.8 8.9 3.0 5.9	3.9 2.1 4.6 3.2 0.7 4.3	2.1 0.9 2.6 0.7 0.1 1.0	0.6 2.4 0.5 0.1	1.8 1.2 2.0 2.4 0.6 3.3	1.8 4.4 2.9	0.9 2.5 0.7 0.1	2.2 0.5 0.1	0.9 1.9 2.2 0.2
Construction		13.4	11.8	6.1	5.7	5.6	11.6	6.0	5.6	5.5
General building contractors Residential building construction Nonresidential building construction Heavy construction, except building Highway and street construction Special trade contractors Plumbing, heating, air-conditioning Electrical work	15 152 154 16 161 17 171	3.8 1.8 2.0 2.7 1.3 6.9 1.5	12.9 12.7 10.5 14.5 11.7	8.1 9.0 7.3 5.5 8.3 5.3 4.5 5.5	8.8 6.1 5.2 8.1 5.0 4.0	4.7 3.9 5.4 5.0 6.1 6.4 4.2 5.6	12.7 12.9 12.4 10.4 14.3 11.5 8.5 11.0	7.2 5.4 8.1 5.2 4.2	7.4 8.8 6.1 5.2 8.0 4.9 3.7 5.1	3.9 5.3 5.0 6.1
Manufacturing		14.4	17.7	9.6	7.6	8.1	15.1	8.2	6.4	6.9
Durable goods			15.6	8.4	6.9	7.2	15.4	8.4	6.9	7.0
Lumber and wood products Logging	24 241	1.6 1.0	16.9 17.1	9.8 10.8		7.1 6.3	16.4 16.9	9.7 10.7	7.5 9.3	
Nondurable goods			18.1	9.8	7.8	8.3	15.1	8.2	6.4	6.9
Food and kindred products Miscellaneous food and kindred products Canned and cured fish and seafoods Fresh or frozen prepared fish Printing and publishing	20 209 2091 2092 27	9.1 9.0 2.2 6.7 1.6	13.4 23.9		9.2 4.9 10.5	7.8 10.3	12.8 19.3	9.8 5.0 11.1	4.4 8.4	8.1 7.7 8.2
Transportation and public utilities <sup>8</sup>		25.5	9.8	6.0	5.4	3.8	9.4	5.9	5.4	3.6
Local and interurban passenger transit Trucking and warehousing Water transportation Transportation by air Air transportation, scheduled Transportation services Communications Electric, gas, and sanitary services Electric services	41 42 44 45 451 47 48 49	2.0 3.0 1.9 9.1 6.1  4.3 2.6 1.5	13.6 12.4 13.8 16.9 4.8 3.3 9.6	5.5 9.3 11.8 1.6 1.8 5.4	8.6 5.3 8.4 10.7 1.5 1.8 4.3	6.9 4.5 5.1 3.1 1.5 4.2	13.6 12.4 13.1 15.9 4.7 3.3 9.2	9.2 5.5 9.1 11.6 1.8 5.2	5.3 8.3 10.5 1.5 1.7 4.1	4.3 6.9 4.0 4.3 3.1 1.5 4.0

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 6. Incidence rates' of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses by industry and selected case types, 1998 -- Continued

Alaska

			Ir	ijuries an	d Illnesse	:S	Injuries			
Industry <sup>2</sup>	SIC code <sup>3</sup>	1998 Annual average employ- ment <sup>4</sup> (000's)	Total cases	Lost workday cases		Cases		Lost workday cases		Cases
				Total <sup>5</sup>	With days away from work <sup>6</sup>	without lost work- days	Total cases	Total⁵	With days away from work <sup>6</sup>	without lost work- days
Wholesale and retail trade		56.6	7.6	3.7	3.2	3.9	7.2	3.5	3.0	3.7
Wholesale trade		9.2	7.4	3.7	3.3	3.7	7.0	3.6	3.2	3.4
Wholesale tradedurable goods	50	4.4	6.8	2.7	2.3	4.1	6.3	2.7	2.3	3.6
Wholesale tradenondurable goods Groceries and related products	51 514		7.9 9.3	4.6 4.6	4.2 4.2	3.3 4.8	7.8 9.2	4.6 4.6		3.2 4.6
Retail trade		47.4	7.6	3.7	3.2	3.9	7.2	3.4	3.0	3.8
Building materials and garden supplies General merchandise stores Department stores Food stores Grocery stores Automotive dealers and service stations Apparel and accessory stores Furniture and homefurnishings stores Eating and drinking places Miscellaneous retail	52 53 531 54 541 55 56 57 58 59	7.6 5.6 7.1 6.5 5.4 1.4 1.5	11.3 8.8 10.4 10.6 11.1 8.0 6.6 3.4 6.6 4.4	5.4 5.1 6.0 4.1 4.3 3.8 3.0 2.1 3.4 1.6	4.3 4.3 5.0 3.8 4.0 3.5 2.3 2.1 3.1	5.8 3.7 4.5 6.5 6.8 4.2 3.7 1.3 3.1 2.9	11.3 8.2 9.6 9.4 9.9 7.6 6.1 3.4 4.3	4.7	3.1 1.9 2.1	5.8 3.5 4.2 5.7 5.9 4.2 3.7 1.3 3.1 2.8
Finance, insurance, and real estate		11.3	4.0	1.5	1.3	2.5	3.4	1.4	1.2	2.0
Real estate Holding and other investment offices	65 67		5.1 3.4	2.4 1.7	2.1 1.7	2.8 1.6	4.8 3.3		2.1 	2.5 1.6
Services		65.4	5.0	2.2	2.0	2.9	4.7	2.0	1.9	2.6
Hotels and other lodging places Business services Health services Hospitals Social services Engineering and management services	70 73 80 806 83 87	8.9 15.0 6.4 7.4	7.4 3.1 7.8 9.7 5.6 2.1	3.1 2.0 3.4 4.4 2.0 0.9	2.7 1.8 3.2 4.2 1.9 0.7	4.4 1.1 4.4 5.3 3.7 1.1	7.3 2.9 6.5 7.3 5.6 1.9	3.0 3.7 1.9	1.8 2.8 3.6 1.8	1.0 3.5 3.6 3.7
State and local government		50.9	5.9	2.6	2.4	3.3	5.5	2.4	2.3	3.0
State government		19.6	4.7	2.2	2.1	2.5	4.3	2.1	1.9	2.2
Public administration		14.2	5.1	2.5	2.4	2.6	4.6	2.3	2.2	2.3
Justice, public order, and safety Administration of human resources Environmental quality and housing	92 94 95	3.2	2.7 4.8 4.1		2.2 1.8 1.3	0.5 3.0 2.6	4.5	1.8	1.7	0.4 2.7 2.0
Local government		31.3	6.9	2.9	2.8	4.0	6.4	2.8	2.6	3.7

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 6. Incidence rates' of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses by industry and selected case types, 1998 -- Continued

## Alaska

Industry <sup>2</sup>	SIC code <sup>3</sup>	1998 Annual average employ- ment <sup>4</sup> (000's)	Injuries and Illnesses				Injuries			
			Total cases	Lost workday cases		Cases		Lost workday cases		Cases
				Total⁵	With days away from work <sup>6</sup>	without lost work- days	Total cases	Total⁵	With days away from work <sup>6</sup>	without lost work- days
Services		19.3	5.9	1.8	1.8	4.1	5.7	1.7	1.7	3.9
Educational services Elementary and secondary schools	82 821	18.2 	5.9 5.9				5.7 5.7	1.7 1.7		3.9 3.9
Public administration		11.5	8.5	4.6	4.3	3.8	7.7	4.4	4.1	3.3
Executive, legislative, and general	91	11.5	8.5	4.6	4.3	3.8	7.7	4.4	4.1	3.3

 $<sup>^1</sup>$  Incidence rates represent the number of injuries and illnesses per 100 full-time workers and were calculated as: (N/EH) x 200,000 where

N = number of injuries and illnesses

EH = total hours worked by all employees during

the calendar year

200,000 = base for 100 equivalent full-time workers

(working 40 hours per week, 50 weeks per year).

work with or without restricted work activity.

NOTE: Because of rounding, components may not add to totals. n.e.c. = not elsewhere classified.

-- Indicates data not available.

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses, in cooperation with participating State agencies.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup> Totals include data for industries not shown separately.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>3</sup> Standard Industrial Classification Manual, 1987 Edition.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>4</sup> Employment is expressed as an annual average and is derived primarily from the BLS-State Covered Employment and Wages program. Employment in private households (SIC 88) is excluded.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>5</sup> Total lost workday cases involve days away from work, or days of restricted work activity, or both.

 $<sup>^{\</sup>rm 6}\,$  Days-away-from-work cases include those which result in days away from

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>7</sup> Excludes farms with fewer than 11 employees.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>8</sup> Data conforming to OSHA definitions for mining operators in coal, metal, and nonmetal mining and for employers in railroad transportation are provided to BLS by the Mine Safety and Health Administration, U.S. Department of Labor; and the Federal Railroad Administration, U.S. Department of Transportation. Independent mining contractors are excluded from the coal, metal, and nonmetal mining industries.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>9</sup> Incidence rate less than 0.05.